

brother was present from Tignish, at the western extremity of the island, and requested the services of a missionary for Cascumpec and adjacent settlements. Bro. Dobson readily agreed to go with him, as he had, on a previous occasion visited that locality. During this visit he baptized nine persons, and organized a church. The writer had the satisfaction of accompanying him on his next visit to that region, and of witnessing the immersion of eleven happy believers. That church has since assumed the name of "Cape Wolf Church," and reports 29 members.

Bro. D. labored subsequently at Point DeBute and Jolicure, and returned to the island in the Autumn of 1865. He laboured through the following winter with the church at Tryon as their Pastor continuing with them until his death on the 8th of March.

The brief ministry of our departed brother was, if we may judge from the fruits that appear, a successful one. That ministry was commenced late in life, and under manifest disadvantages. But the Lord who had called him, fitted him for his appointed sphere of labor, and blessed him in it. There was a fervency in his pulpit ministrations; and those who listened, when he spoke of the danger to which they were exposed, of the love of Christ, and of his willingness to save; or when he urged them to an immediate acceptance of the salvation: believed that he was in earnest, and that he thus stood pleading with them because he loved their souls. He carried that same solicitude into private life; of this, those who know him the best, are the most ready to testify.

If it were our desire, we might find imperfections in the character we are describing. "In many things we all offend," and we do not consider our departed brother an exception to the rule. We are not however seeking to discover his faults; whatever they were they are common to us all; but we would magnify the grace of God that removes the innate selfishness and enmity of the heart; that gives equal love for man and supreme regard for the glory of God; that makes use of sinful, feeble instruments in the extension and establishment of His kingdom in the world.

The last illness of Bro. Dobson was short. His friends could not believe that his end was so near, yet he himself had a presentiment of it from the first. His affection for the church did not diminish, but rather seemed the more intensified, as he became conscious that the time for his departure had come. His continuance among the brethren appeared a necessity, but if the Lord willed it he felt that it was better to depart and be with Christ. He gave utterance to no rapturous expressions on his death-bed yet his cheerful resignation, his constant composure, and the declaration of his reliance on the atonement, leave the most abundant assurance, of his preparation for death and meetness for glory. He spoke to one who attended at his bedside, a few nights previous to his decease, of the hope he was enabled to entertain in the Saviour. Said he, "I feel now the promise sure." He loved to be repeating the lines, "Rock of ages cleft for me, &c.," and others of a similar nature; and when death's cold hand lay heavy upon him, and the power of speech was failing, those who bent their ear to catch "the last words," heard him repeat "There are angels around, there are angels around." As the soul was about emerging from the river to the shining shore, the eye kindled with new radiance, the hand was raised to the loving touch of the "ministering spirits," and the ear caught the generous welcome, "Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

The funeral sermon was preached by the writer, Sabbath March 11th, to a large concourse of mourners and sympathizing friends from 2 Tim. iv. 7, 8. "I have fought a good fight, &c." Further services were held with the church the day following, brethren Davis and Archibald assisting. The Church at Tryon are, by this bereavement, left without a pastor. May the "Good Shepherd" himself provide for them.

M. P. FREEMAN.

Bedeque, August, 1866.

For the Christian Messenger.

REVISION.

DEAR BROTHER,—

When I was at Bedeque, P. E. I., a fortnight ago, Brother M. P. Freeman informed me that incorrect statements and even slanderous and false reports respecting the version of the New Testament published by the A. B. Union were propagated in that neighbourhood. At his request I delivered a discourse on "The Bible and its Translations," which discourse has excited the ire of a correspondent of the *Provincial Wesleyan*. Justice to myself requires that the matter should be fairly placed before the public. I hope to be able, in a week or two, to send you an abstract of the discourse.

I will only advert now to two points. The first is, the conduct of King James. I stated that the Translators performed their work under restraint, and the question is asked, "Did King James muzzle the Translators?" I reply, he did—and here is the proof:—fourteen "instructions" were given to them by the King, two of which are thus worded:—

"(3.) The old ecclesiastical words to be kept, namely, as the word 'church' not to be translated *congregation*, &c."

"(4.) When any word hath divers significations, that to be kept which hath been most com-

monly used by the most eminent Fathers, being agreeable to the propriety of the place and the analogy of faith."

In their letter to the King, on the completion of the work, the Translators take credit to themselves, for having observed his rules, and refer to their retention of the word "baptism," in illustration of it.

The other point in the conduct of the British and Foreign Bible Society. That society promised five hundred pounds for every new version of the New Testament. Dr. Carey and his coadjutors executed several versions, for each of which they received the abovementioned sum. Certain Pædobaptist missionaries wrote to the Society, stating that in those versions the word "immerse" was used for "baptize." The Society then issued a regulation to this effect—that in order to secure their patronage, translators of the New Testament must conform to the English Version, by transferring the words relating to baptism, instead of translating them—or by using words unobjectionable to all other denominations. Since that time, Baptist versions have not been patronised by the Society, and all translators are forbidden to translate the words in question. With marvellous inconsistency, however, the Society still continues to circulate other immersionist versions, viz., the Syriac, Coptic, German, Dutch, Swedish, and Danish. Before, it was a truly Catholic Society; now, it is sectarian, and the English Bible in common use is an *Episcopalian Bible*.

Yours truly,

J. M. CRAMP.

Aug. 25, 1866.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

THE ANNUAL PRIZE FIRING commenced at Bedford on Monday at 11 o'clock, a. m.

The first competition consisted of the Provincial Rifle Association Challenge Gold Medal and £10, and nine money prizes from £1 to £9. The medal to be the property of the party winning it twice, but not necessarily consecutively. Open to all members of the Association. (Won last year by Sergt-Major Hardwick, 4th King's Regt.)

Ranges—300, 500, and 600 yards: 5 rounds at each range. Any competitor not scoring 8 at the first range to be disqualified.

LARGE ADDITION TO THE LADY VISITORS. A correspondent of the *Abolitionist* gives an account of the reception of Miss Anna Swan into "Stirling Blue" Division of Sons of Temperance. He says:—

Miss Anna Swan, the Nova Scotia giantess, was duly admitted a lady visitor of our Order. Seven feet and a half upwards, and three hundred and twenty-five pounds weight are the plain declarations of the rule and of *Fairbanks*, without any of *Barnum's* exaggerations. To animate this colossal clay tenement there is a mind originally shrewd and intelligent, crowned with the graces and accomplishments acquired by two and a half years, experience in New York society. In truth we were as grasshoppers in her presence, and there was a point at the close of the admission service that we did not see how it could be accomplished.

For the W. P. Could not climb a tree.

But she who is wont to dwell in upper regions, seeing the inability of the W. P., gracefully bowed and came down in accommodation to the man of low stature, and the anticipated difficulty was happily averted.

INVESTIGATIONS are still being made respecting the alleged murder on the St. Margarets Bay road.

Much of mystery still surrounds this subject. People are slow to believe that the story is entirely without foundation.

POTATOES.—We are sorry to learn that there are reports of potato disease having made its appearance in different parts of this province and New Brunswick.

PICNICS.—The past week has been a great time for Picnic parties. Several Sunday Schools, Bands of Hope, &c., have been enjoying these holiday excursions.

PICTURE.—The citizens of this town have organized themselves into a vigilance committee for the purpose of a night-watch.

A WRECK was found bottom up about three miles off Cape John, a few days since. Six barrels of flour, and some spars and rigging were found on the shore, but nothing could be learned further of her crew or where she was from.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY was on exhibition at the market wharf a few days since, consisting of a quantity of barnacles, supposed to number tens of thousands. Some of these are two inches in length, whilst others are of the most minute proportion.

A man named Rielly, was found on Sunday last in a barn in Gerrish street, where an inquest was held before Mr. Coroner Jennings. Verdict, "Apoplexy, occasioned by intoxicating drink."

REV. JOHN FRANCIS.—The *Amherst Gazette* informs us that the above gentleman of Brooklyn, California, formerly of Amherst, is again a widower.

THE FIRST OF OCTOBER is approaching, and the names of the aspirants to the Mayoralty are being put before the public by their friends. It is important that a gentleman should be chosen who would command the respect of the citizens, as well of the Aldermen, to be placed in the gubernatorial chair; but it is perhaps even more important that respectable prudent men should be elected to the position of Aldermen, to surround and sustain His Worship, seeing that they remain in office three years, and he but one. Unless M. H. Richey, Esq., wishes to retire from the mayoralty, it is probable he will be re-elected, notwithstanding that there will doubtless be great efforts made to supersede him.

The estimated amount of City expenditure for the ensuing year is named by the committee at near \$88,000.

LARGE RETURNS.—Cyrus Black states in the *Amherst Gazette*, that he has counted the number of grains in some winter rye, raised on burnt ground, and finds "the number of grains produced from one, was nine hundred and twenty. The stalks produced twenty-three ears, or heads, each of which contained from 27 to 49 grains—an average of 40."

The same paper says there were in the garden of Thomas Ferguson, on the 21st, beets measuring 13½ inches in circumference, and others 10 inches, grown on ground from which he has taken a crop of onions this season.

Hard to beat those beets

TALL CORN.—The *Wolfville Acadian* says that Mr. Martin L. Cleveland, of that village, a few days ago cut a field of rye, some stalks of which stood over 7 feet 6 inches high. The same paper states that some Indian corn has reached the height of 9 feet in a neighboring field.

Prince Edward Island.

THE WEWIL has already been found doing much damage to the grain in the western parts of Prince Edward Island.

EPISCOPAL.—At the recent visitation by Bishop Binney, the clergy and delegates present passed a resolution declaring that P. E. Island "is and shall continue to be a separate diocese." They demand the establishment of a Synod.

Charlottetown has a vigilance committee to look after incendiaries and burglars. An American captain tried to shoot one of them the other night. He was only knocked down and fined twenty dollars for his pains.

New Brunswick.

GOLD.—We learn from the *Freeman* that the search for gold is now vigorously prosecuted in Victoria County, and so far the seekers seem to be quite satisfied with their success.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK COAL FIELDS.—Professor Bailey has published a report on the coal mines of New Brunswick, prepared at the request of the Lieutenant Governor of that Province for the use of the home Government. We see it stated that similar reports have been ordered from Nova Scotia and the other coal producing colonies of Great Britain. The Professor points out the fact that "more than one-third of the Province of New Brunswick, or an area of from 7000 to 8000 square miles, is covered by rocks of the Carboniferous or Coal bearing series being a continuation of the same series in the adjacent Province of Nova Scotia, the combined extent of the two being as much as 18,000 square miles. While, however, in the latter, coal seams are numerous and collectively of great thickness, those of New Brunswick are few, small, and for the most part unimportant."

The Professor shows that there are ten localities in New Brunswick where outcrops of Bituminous Coal, of five inches in thickness and over, are found. At Salmon River the seam is twenty-two inches thick, at Newcastle twenty, and at Coal Creek twenty-one. From these three localities, all in the county of Queen's, 12,863 chaldrons have been taken since 1858, of which 5000 chaldrons were raised in 1864. Nashuaque river, Washademoak, Dunsuaque, Cape Esrage, Cocagne river, Richibucto river and New Brandon are the other points named.

The New Brunswick papers say that Americans have recently made large investments in Queen's county, and that extensive purchases of mineral lands have been made there by persons in St. John.

Canada.

OTTAWA.—The Legislature closed its session on the 16th. On the previous day Mr. Holton, asked for information respecting the delegation to England, concerning the Union of the British Provinces. In reply, Hon. J. A. McDonald stated that communication had been held with the home Government respecting the most suitable time for the delegates to assemble; and that the deputation would include the Governor General. The following is a portion of the speech by which the Canadian Parliament was closed:

"I rejoice that you have completed your part for the union of the Colonies of British North America, and I shall not fail to transmit to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to Her Majesty, your address on this subject. In bringing to a close the last session likely to be held under the act for the union of the two Canadas, I congratulate the Parliament which that law called into existence on the retrospect afforded by the events of the last quarter of a century in this Province. You can mark during the period the firm consolidation of your institutions, both political and municipal, the extended settlement of your country

and the development of your internal resources and foreign trade, the improvement and simplification of your laws, and above all the education which the adoption of the system of responsible government has afforded your statesmen in the well tried ways of the British Constitution. The same principles, the application of which has been attended with so much advantage in the smaller union, will be the guide of your course in the larger sphere of action on which you are now about to enter, and I fervently pray that the blessings which you have hitherto enjoyed may be given in larger measure to the new nationality of which you will form a part, and the dimension of which will entitle it to a high place amongst the powers of the world."

It is supposed that Mr. Galt will shortly resume his place in the government; his place is temporarily supplied by Mr. Howland.

LOAN TO THE POPE.—The *Quebec Gazette* says:—The Rev. Pastor of St. Patrick's Church read yesterday, at Divine Service, a letter from the administrator of the Diocese soliciting the faithful to come forward and subscribe to the loan for the payment of the debt of the Roman States. Four million dollars is expected to be taken up on this continent. The bonds will bear about 7½ per cent. They are issued at 34 per cent discount, or \$100 bond for every 66 dollars paid in gold or its equivalent. Mr. Vezina, who has charge of the loan in Quebec has written the agent at New York to make the coupons payable in Canada.

LATEST FROM THE U. STATES.

INTERNATIONAL.—Over 2,600,000 letters went to the United States, and 2,200,000 newspapers, from Great Britain in 1865, and 2,300,000 letters and 2,800,000 newspapers were transmitted from the States to Great Britain in the same time.

A NEW ATLANTIC CABLE COMPANY have issued a prospectus. It is promised to lay another cable to connect the city of New York with Lisbon, Portugal, by way of Bermuda, and thence to the Azores. This line would be about 2,400 miles, and the estimated cost is \$10,000,000.

FLOODS.—There have been heavy rains at the West and many of the streams were flooded, causing great destruction of life and property. A despatch dated La Crosse, Wisconsin, Aug. 11, says:—

"Near Houston, about twenty miles west of La Crosse, thirty persons were drowned by a sudden rise of Koot River, Minnesota. Twelve bodies have been recovered and buried. It is a sad event. Doubtless many other similar casualties have occurred."

Mrs. Jefferson Davis writes to a friend in Charleston, S. C.: "Mr. Davis is slowly but surely wasting away, and I look forward to his Maker's release, if man does not soon afford him one."

A black woman in Georgia has just brought a suit against a black man for breach of promise of marriage—the first example of the kind known in that State.

Henry Ward Beecher has been lately pitching into the practice of working railroad conductors on Sunday. The other day Mr. Beecher, in his peculiar way, was making inquiries of a conductor, to whom he was unknown, as to whether the Sunday riding could not be broken up. "I think it might be," said the conductor, "but for that confounded fellow Beecher. So many fancy people from all parts visit his establishment that it makes the road profitable. It would only shut up, the thing could be done."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

London, Aug. 21st.—France has assured England that the Fortress of Marienburg and Philipville will not be demanded of Belgium.

Berlin, Aug. 21st.—The hostile attitude of Hanover, electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfurt, has determined Russia to destroy their independence and annex them completely to herself.

Munich, Aug. 21st.—Prussia promises an early definite settlement of the political and commercial relations of Zollverein.

Bavaria alter contemplated armed resistance submitted to the demands of Prussia. It is said that Prussia asks only the districts of Lichtenfels and Culmbach.

Florence, Aug. 21st.—Gen. LaMarmora has resigned the position of Chief of Staff to the King and has been succeeded by Cialdini.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 21st.—The U. S. Officers are still receiving ovations everywhere from the Russian populace.

Paris, Aug. 21st.—It is denied, on authority, that the Empress of Mexico, who is here, has threatened that the Emperor Maximilian will abdicate when the French troops are withdrawn from Mexico. It is also stated by authority that her mission to France is to ask for the assistance of the French forces in Mexico, prior to their evacuation of the country, to quell insurgents.

Aug. 21st.—It is rumoured that a treaty has been made between Prussia, Austria, and Bavaria.

A report is also current that the Czar of Russia has taken a formal step towards the negotiation of a treaty of alliance between Russia, France, and Austria.

The statement that France has demanded territorial concessions from Belgium, is untrue.